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fear of insurrection and to the abolition movement; that the non-slaveholders "felt that their personal security and that of their families depended upon an arrangement which gave the superior race a means of control that they imagined could not be evolved with the inferior race living under any other status" (p. 191). He calls attention to the remarkable opportunities represented by the history of Charleston for studying every phase of control of the slaves (p. 162).

Students of social control will find valuable hints in this study with regard to extra-legal control of an inferior race.

T. P. BAILEY.

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THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: A PHILOSOPHICAL INTERPRETATION OF AMERICAN HISTORY. By Roland G. Usher. New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. 513.

As its sub-title indicates, Dr. Usher's volume is not a textbook of American history, but resembles rather a series of essays connected and correlated to show the development of institutions in the sequence of time. In vigorous, lucid, and often picturesque colored style, the author takes up such topics as: States' sovereignty; the growth of national sentiment; the growth of the spirit of democracy; the influence of economic and geographical factors; and in each of these fields he fulfils his claim of having accorded them a fuller treatment than may be found in any other brief history. To the intelligent reader with some knowledge of our history the book will prove a boon in clarifying and crystallizing his ideas on the foregoing topics. To the teacher the volume will be equally valuable, for Dr. Usher has freely quoted from the sources, and his treatment is both scholarly and entertaining.

S. L. WARE.

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THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH. By Arthur Charles Cole. Washington: American Historical Association. 1913. Pp. xii+392.

This learned monograph on the evolution of the Whig party in the South forms one of the prize essays series of the American Historical Association, and in the very nature of the subject appeals to a limited circle of specialists and scholars in Ameri-

can history. The author brings out the fact that the Whig party cannot be treated as a unit, for Whiggism often meant one thing in the North and quite another thing in the South. In the South the party could never hope to rally any large number of voters on issues purely national in their scope, such as the Hamiltonian theory of the Constitution, or the American System of Henry Clay. Therefore, in the South at any rate, the party was purely opportunist in its character and methods. It had all the unsteadiness and fluctuations of a coalition and opposition party, which it was. When, after 1852, the old issues of the National Bank and the distribution of the public land sales became obsolete, and the issue of the extension of slavery became paramount, the Whig party, already a house divided against itself, passed out of existence. A useful feature of the book is the series of colored maps showing the voting strength of the Whigs in the South from 1836 to 1852. S. L. WARE.

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THE SUPREME COURT AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLATION. By Blaine Free Moore. New York: Longmans, Green, & Company. 1913. Pp. 158.

In these days of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall, and of attacks by organized labor on "Government by Injunction," it may be of interest to peruse Professor Moore's account of the origin and growth of the immensely important governmental function which our Supreme Court arrogates to itself of declaring the laws even of our National Legislature null and void. The author goes back to Colonial precedents and with a wealth of quotations from judicial opinions, brings the story down to our own days. This monograph by Dr. Moore forms part of Volume LIV of the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, issued by Columbia University. S. L. W.

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PRO FIDE: A DEFENCE OF NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION. By Charles Harris, D.D. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1914. Pp. lxxvii+575.

This "new and augmented edition" appears nine years after the original issue and is probably a fair reflex of Christianity "defensively stated" for the edification of candidates for Holy